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AGRICULTURE.

(From the New York Cultivator.)

CORN, CARROT AND RUTA BAGA CROPS.

Mr Buel,—Dear Sir: Being unwilling to hide my light under a bushel, however humble it may be, when thousands of others are shining so bright around me, illuminating my path and rendering my labors more easy, more productive, and more pleasant, I have taken the liberty of forwarding for your disposal, an account of my past season's agricultural labors, so far as they are connected with the cultivation of the corn, the carrot, and the ruta baga crops.

Under the influence of a strong disposition to innovate upon old theories and practices, and to mark out a new and untrodden path, where there appears to be room for improvement; with no reverence for usages whose merits are founded upon mere antiquity, I have commenced the agricultural life, prepared to think and to act for myself. With such a disposition, and knowing, as every man of reflection must know, that there is a great degree of ignorance on agricultural science in our country, you may well imagine that I see many things among our hard-working and deserving farmers, that most emphatically require a thorough and radical change; that there is a vast amount of labor — of hard, back-aching labor, which from improper application, produces not its suitable reward — and that there are many acres of fine productive soil, which by improper management are not made to yield a return of simple interest upon their cost.

I will acquaint you with my experiment upon the cultivation of a field of corn, of three and one third acres. The land was of the kind here denominated the oak timbered land; a strong, loam soil with a clay bottom. It had been three years down after wheat, without seeding, and had been previously worked pretty close. In May I carted on about thirty loads of rotted manure upon two acres of the poorest part of land, and the rest was without manure. I then ploughed it very carefully, being particular to turn the sward *all* under. I then dragged it twice with the harrow across the furrows, and then with a hand-marker having seven trails, I marked out for the rows, three feet six inches one way, by one foot nine inches the other. The ground by this time had, owing to the drought, become very dry. It was now the 19th of May; I had intended to have planted by the 12th, by which I should have avoided the bad effects of the drought.

I soaked my corn, and rolled it in plaster; it was of the twelve rowed kind; I put from five to eight kernels in a hill, and covered with moist earth. The corn came up unevenly, some not till three or four weeks after planting. On the 2d June, I put on thirtyfive bushels per acre of leached ashes. On the 11th, ploughed out the corn with the cultivator, and hoed, throwing a little fresh earth around each hill, first thinning it out to four of the best spears in each hill. It came forward now very fast. On the 23d, went through the second time with the cultivator, but owing to a press of other business, did not hoe it. July 2d, used the cultivator the third time, and hoed the second, throwing little fresh earth in each hill. This was all the labor bestowed in the tillage of the corn; it now presented a most healthy and thriving appearance, and almost completely shaded the ground. At this period my neighbors began to prophecy the result of my experiment, and with no very flattering terms. Without a single exception, they told me I would have but little corn, and that that little would be poor, as it grew too thick, and was too much shaded. With this array of prophetic judgment, from old and young, against me, I almost began to doubt the wisdom of my experiment, and to repent having wandered from the footsteps of my fathers. Some advised me to cut out every other row, but as I had begun the experiment, I thought it proper to carry it through. The corn grew rapidly, grew strong, and maintained its healthy color. On the 3d of October, after an unusually cold and unfavorable season, with frost every month, and one particularly on the 4th of August, which materially injured the corn crop, and one on the 16th September, which put a stop to its growth, I cut up my corn by the roots and stouted it off the field, and left it till the 10th of November, when I completed the husking, and stored into my granary three hundred and twentytwo bushels of ears of good corn, besides sixty of soft or pig corn: being at the rate of about 50 bushels of corn per acre. Besides the corn, I had double the usual quantity of stalks, which, in this season of scarcity, I have found very valuable.

I will now inform you of the carrot crop.—Early in the spring I carted eight loads of long manure on to one eighth of an acre of tolerable rich bottom land, deep and loose, and ploughed it under; and on the 12th of May put the seed in the ground by hand, in drills 14 inches apart.—The seed did not come up well, there being frequent vacancies of from one to ten feet in length. In the course of the season the carrots were hoed twice and weeded three times by hand. On the 29th October I harvested the crop, which turned out two hundred and ten bushels of carrots, at the rate of 1680 bushels per acre. The whole cost of tillage and harvesting was $14, including interest on land at $50 per acre; the value of crop at two shillings per bushel, $52,50, from which, deducting cost, leaves a balance of $38,50 nett gain from one eighth of an acre. I have no doubt, that had the seed come up uniformly over the field, I should have had 250 bushels, which would have been 2000 bushels per acre.

Adjoining the carrot field, and of the same kind of land, and prepared in the same way, I had one tenth of an acre devoted to the culture of the ruta baga. The ground was made perfectly level, and on the 21th June the seed was sown in drills from eighteen to twenty inches apart, and came up well, as the weather was very favorable. On the first hoeing they were thinned to twelve inches apart. They were hoed but twice; and on the 12th November, I harvested one hundred and twentytwo bushe's; being at the rate of 1,220 bushels per acre. Value of crop at 18 pence per bushel, $22,87; tillage and harvesting, $6,20, leaving a balance of $16,62 nett gain from one tenth of an acre.

With regard to the carrots, they were not thinned, but left to grow as they came from the seed; but the looseness of the soil allowed them to spread, and they grew to a very great size; some measuring 17½ inches in circumference, by 30 inches in length, weighing 7½ lbs. The largest turnip measured 25 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 lbs.; very few weighing less than 5 and 6.

I would respectfully solicit the attention of your correspondent, Thomas Midford, to the account of ruta baga culture, as exhibiting the result of the level system, which he considers the least enlightened and the least productive.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Miller.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Peas.—The early Washington is the kind in common use for early crops in this part of the country. But the American Gardener says, "the charltons are not only very early, but great bearers, and excellent peas for the table." For late peas, the blue imperial and marrowfat, are excellent. They should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in drills, from two to three feet apart, and from a half inch to an inch between the peas in the drill, according to their size. "Peas, that are to grow without sticks, require the least room." They should be covered about an inch deep.—"The soil should be moderately rich. Peas are not assisted, but hurt, by unreduced manure, recently turned in. A fresh, sandy loam, or road stuff, and a little decomposed vegetable matter, is the best manure. The soil for the early crops should be very dry, and rendered so by mixing sand with the earth in the drills, where the ground is moist."

Cucumbers.—The Gardener's Assistant says—"The most suitable kinds of cucumbers for early planting, are the early frame, short prickly, and long prickly. These may be in the open ground the first week in May, in hills four feet apart.—Previous to planting, the ground should be prepared by incorporating a shovel-full of rotted dung with the earth in each hill, after which four or five seeds may be planted, half an inch deep. Cucumbers are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly, which sometimes devour all the young plants; these and other insects may be killed by sowing tobacco dust, soot, or powdered charcoal, round about the vines, when they first come up. After this be done, the plants may be thinned to two or three in a hill, and the ground carefully hoed, drawing a

little around them at the same time. Before the vines begin to run, the first running bud should be pruned off, which will promote a stocky growth, and cause them to put forth lateral shoots at the first and second joints, to form fruitful runners; and from these, others of the same nature will be produced. The vines should be kept free from weeds, and if the weather prove dry, a gentle watering now and then, given in the evening, will prove of considerable service." In addition to the above, I would observe, that experience has proved that two or three times the quantity of manure named above, may be used to advantage; with a few quarts of pickle from an old beef barre', and a bucket full of urine poured over the hill the day before planting the seed, will be found very useful, and cucumbers will be produced four or five days earlier for it.

Squashes.—"The early bush squashes are best for garden culture, and their produce are allowed to be equal in quality to the running kinds. The vegetable marrow squash is also well deserving of cultivation." The Canada is certainly the best for winter use, but our seasons are seldom long enough to ripen them. Squashes, and all other vines of all kinds, may be cultivated as directed for cucumbers.

Radishes—Should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared, and in such a manner as to grow as quick as possible, otherwise they will be tough and stringy. The American Gardener says:—"This root, being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method is recommended for raising them: Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran and horse dung, and mix them well in the ground by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will take place, and numerous toad stools will start up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed, and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects." It is also recommended to mix horse dung, sand, and garden loam, equal parts, to raise them in.

Lettuce.—All the sorts grow freely in any rich, mellow soil, where the subsoil is dry. Sow either broadcast or in drills, about a foot apart. It is said that the straight-leafed kind is best cultivated at broadcast, and does not require transplanting; but the curled and head-lettuce will not succeed without it.

Beans.—In Fessenden's American Gardener, the early cream-colored, speckled and white dwarfs are recommended as the best for early crops, and to these I will add the early six weeks. He says: "Having selected a warm, dry and favorable spot, and having dug and manured it properly, draw drills an inch deep, and two feet or thirty inches asunder; drop the beans therein, two inches apart, and draw the earth equally over them; do not cover them more than an inch deep." Beans should never be hoed in wet weather, or when the dew is on; particles of dirt will adhere to them and cause them to rust. For late crop, the following, I think, will be found preferable: Dutch case knife, red cranberry, speckled cranberry, or horticultural. These kinds should be planted in hills from two to three feet apart, each way.—Three or four in a hill is sufficient. As soon as they are up they should be furnished with poles 10 or 12 feet long, to run upon. The manure which is said to suit this crop best, is hog dung, mixed with ashes. As to the field culture of beans, the white dwarf kinds are generally approved of, in this part of the country; but care should be taken to procure those of the earliest kind, and to plant them as soon as the season will permit — otherwise, as our seasons are so short, they will be overtaken by the early frosts, and many a crop has been totally lost by delaying the planting a week. Judge Buel recommends the China beans, with red eyes, and gives an account of an acre he planted as follows:—"On an acre of ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately ploughed and harrowed the ground. Drills or furrows were then made with a light plough, at the distance of two and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the furrows with the hand, at the rate of at least a bushel to the acre. I then guaged a double mould-board plough, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one horse roller, which flatted the ridges. The crop was twice cleared of weeds, but not earthed. The product was more than forty-eight bushels, by actual measurement.—*Bangor Mechanic.*

The American Horse.—In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, and the northern states. He is supposed to be of French descent, and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed.

The *Conestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania and the middle states; long in the leg and light in the carcass; sometimes rising seventeen hands, used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English* horse, with a good deal of blood, prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found, to a greater or less degree, in all the states. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the southern states. The celebrated Shark, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time, was the sire of the best Virginia horses; and Tally-ho, a son of Highflyer, peopled the Jerseys.

In the back-settlements, and in the south-western states, is a horse, resembling the wild horse of the Pampas, and evidently of the same origin.

The Flemish and Dutch Horse.—The Flemish and Dutch horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

Strawberries.—The following method of cultivating this delicious fruit, is practised with great success by Mr Noyes Darling, of New Haven, Ct. Its simplicity will recommend it to all common sense horticulturists.

"The mode of cultivating which I have found most successful, is to transplant early in the spring, (every spring) parting the bunches into as small portions as practicable, leaving a small root upon each portion. A bunch will furnish about twenty roots. These are set, if in a border for edging, six inches apart; if in a bed, ten inches apart. They are hoed sufficiently to keep down the weeds, and require no other care except watering in dry weather.

The soil should be rather poor. A good coat of *fresh horse manure*, containing a good deal of litter, should be dug in, so as to be *buried about five inches under the surface.* Unfermented manure, with a mixture of straw, thus buried, appears to yield the best supply of food in the latter part of the season, when the plants most require it."—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Potatoes for Breakfast.—In the first place, when you boil potatoes for dinner, pare enough for dinner and breakfast, and throw a little salt into the water in which they are boiled. When done, pour out the water carefully, and let the potatoes stand a few minutes. You will find your dinner much better than if they were boiled in the common way without paring. Take what are left, mash them with a little cream and salt, while warm, and put them in a bake-pan. In the morning you have only to set your dish in the stove, or before a brisk fire for a few minutes. You will find it excellent. Some use butter instead of cream, but the *genuine* article is prepared only with the latter. Ask the *Grahamites.*—[Vermont Chronicle.

Winter-killed Wheat.—Wheat, thrown out of the ground by the mechanical action of the frost, or as it is generally termed, *winter-killed,* may be restored by passing a heavy roller over the ground, thus pressing the roots again into the soil. The time for performing this operation should be when the earth is sufficiently moist to pack closely round the roots, but not so wet as to work to a mortar. If deferred until the ground becomes dry, it will be of little benefit, as the desired effect is not then produced, even if the plants had not already become dried up and dead for the want of a supply of nourishment through the roots. —*Genesee Farmer.*

To preserve Beef for a year.—For 100 lbs. prepare the following: Four quarts coarse salt, made fine; four lbs. brown sugar; four oz. saltpetre. Mix the articles well together, then rub your meat with it, and pack it closely in the barrel; sufficient pickle will soon be made in the barrel by this process. By no means use any water, as it will spoil the meat when the weather becomes warm. If, at any time, a scum rise on the barrel, skim it off and sprinkle into it a little fine salt, which will preserve the pickle. Never take the pickle out to boil it. This will harden the beef and change its flavor.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Cure for Cramp.—A bar of iron, placed across the bed on which the person sleeps, under the mattrass, about as high from the foot as the calf of the leg, is said to be an effectual preventive. The bar may be an inch square. In defect of a bar, a poker or other iron will answer temporarily. If there be two mattrasses, it may be placed between them. This remedy was strongly recommended by Dr Chretienne, of Montpelier, and has proved availing in a vast number of cases.—*Silliman's Journal.*

A standing tree is measured by squaring one fourth of the girth, and multiplying it by the height of the trunk.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Morus Multicaulis is not only tenacious of life, but it can be sent with safety to every section of the country, in sealed packages. We noticed the other day, a couple of small boxes in Dr Stebbins' office, one directed to the interior of Virginia and the other to Ohio, both of which contained over *one thousand* slips, besides a quantity of the roots, of the Chinese Mulberry. In relation to this plant, there can be but little doubt of its superiority for silk worms over the other Mulberry trees. It grows with such rapidity, and throws up its immense leaves so soon after a twig emerges from the ground, that, in these respects, it goes ahead of all native plants. Yet it ought not to be supposed, this tree will supersede, at once, the trees of our own climate. The White Mulberry possesses great excellence, and it should not, and probably will not, be discarded for the Chinese. This tree can easily be raised from the seed, is hardy in its nature, yields abundant food for worms, and can be sold at any time, at a handsome profit. The fact is, of the different kinds of Mulberry trees, each possess their own peculiar excellences.—The White Mulberry should be cultivated diligently, and gradually the Chinese introduced, so that their comparative goodness may be known, without sacrificing much in obtaining experimental knowledge. The commendations bestowed upon the specific merits of one, do not necessarily detract from the goodness of the other.—*Nor. Cou.*

Sweet Potatoes.—Sweet Potatoes yield largely, and may be raised in this climate by starting them in hot beds, or planting them early in warm situations. Mr James M'Arthur, of Limington, raised a barrel of sweet potatoes from eleven hills; they were probably started in a hot bed, and were planted in a very favorable situation. We once put a few slips in a hot bed to start them, and they rotted on account of too much heat; we planted one in the open air, not very early, nor in a very warm place; it produced fifty potatoes about the size of that we planted — about four or five inches long and nearly an inch in diameter — from this, we thought, that, with a little pains, sweet potatoes of a pretty good size, and plentiful crop might be raised in this part of the country; but more experience and information is necessary in order to determine this point.—*Yankee Farmer.*

To make Perpetual Yeast.—Take one pound fine flour, make it the thickness of gruel with boiling water, add to it half a pound of loaf sugar, mix them well together, put three spoonfuls of well purified yeast into a large vessel, upon which put the above ingredients, and they will soon ferment violently. Collect the yeast off the top, and put it into a small neck pot, cover it up from the air, and place it in a dry and warmish place; when used in part, replace with flour made into a thin paste, and sugar in the former proportion. I saw this used after it had been five months made. No yeast is necessary except the first time.

Save your old Bread.—Every person may not know, what however is true, that pieces of old bread, crumbs, &c. being soaked and mixed up with the dough, in making new bread, improves it very much. Try it, and you will never allow pieces of dry bread to be lost, afterwards — especially when flour is nine or ten dollars a barrel. —*Mechanic and Farmer.*

Dangers to which Young Men from the country are exposed.—There are some excellent remarks in the New York Star on this subject, suited to this meridian. Among the practices disapproved of, is that of advertising for clerks from the country, under the apprehension that, having been brought up far away from the attractions, the blandishments, the seductions of a city life, and free alike from its dissipations and its temptations, they will make at once more honest, more faithful, more industrious, and, of course, more capable assistants in business. We do not believe this is always the case; or even so in a majority of instances. Take a young man from the country — away from the watchful care of his parents — surround him with the novelties, the seductions, and all the ensnaring paraphernalia of a city life, and, unless his philosophy and self-control be of the most practical and unbending nature, how long will it take to upset all the good and virtuous principles he has imbibed under the parental roof, where there were no inducements to vice? He will be bewildered by all he sees — he will require to see all that he has ever heard of. Places notorious in history and interdicted by a sense of morality, must be seen if only for once, for the gratification of mere curiosity, and when seen once, will be seen once too often. This is not always the case with the young men of the city, accustomed from infancy to see every thing proper to be seen, and to have the vigilance of parents in checking an improper curiosity; where they repose under the roof of their parents, seen daily and admonished daily by them. The very first step towards vice can be checked, but who is to guard the erring steps of an innocent youth from the country? he may plunge deep in vice, and no eye sees it, no voice checks it; he is surrounded on all sides by temptation, and there is no friendly hand stretched forth to save him. We should say to citizens living in the country, keep your sons in the country; if you are a farmer, make them farmers also; divide your land with them, hire land for them to cultivate, teach them to labor, economise, and grow rich; make them thus happy and independent, but do not trust them in the city unless they can come under great advantages, and with certain advantageous prospects.

To extract Oil from Linen or Cotton.—As soon as possible after the oil has been spilt, take the article on which it fell and immerse it in clean cold water. After soaking a while, the oil will begin to float upon the surface; when this takes place, change the water. By thus renewing the water frequently during a few hours, the oil will be gradually and completely removed without rubbing or washing, and when dry, iron it, and no vestige of the oil will remain, nor any change of color be visible.

Foreign Products.—The New York papers advertise *Oats* and *Barley*, imported from England, and *Potatoes* from France. It is somewhat remarkable, in a great agricultural country like this, that these articles can be imported cheaper than they can be raised here; but so it seems to be. The best way to put an end to such importations, is to construct rail-ways from the interior to the great seaports, and then we can have a plentiful supply of these essential products, without being dependant on a European market.

Veterinary Art.—We have always considered this art as intimately connected with agriculture. Acting under that belief, we shall always copy into our columns everything on that subject which we think can be useful.

Cure for Yellow Water.—Take 4 ounces Glauber salts, 4 ounces saltpetre, 2 ounces black antimony, 2 ounces crem. tartar, 2 ounces sulphur, and 2 ounces of rosin, and mix them well by pounding in a mortar. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls, divided into two parts, and well mixed with the food, morning and evening. The measure should be a common iron spoon. For yearling colts, one spoonful given as above. While the medicine is administering, the animal must be kept stabled.

Sheet Lead.—The sheet lead from China, is manufactured in a way not generally known in this country. The operation is conducted by two men. One is seated on a floor with a large flat stone before him, and with a movable flat stone at his side. His fellow workman stands beside him with a crucible filled with melted lead, and having poured a certain quantity upon the stone, the other lifts the movable stone, and dashing it on the fluid lead presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the stone. A second quantity of lead is poured in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed; the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plate are then cut off, and they are soldered together for use.

Lime.—In Wales, the lime burners have changed their method of calcining the stone.—Instead of using kilns as formerly, they now manufacture the article without any kiln at all by simply managing it as charcoal pits are burned in this country. The limestone is placed in large bodies, which are called coaks, the stones not being broken small as in the ordinary method. The lime thus obtained is said to be preferable to that burnt in the ordinary kilns. This plan would be especially desirable where transportation is an object, as the crude stone could be taken to the field whereon it may be intended to be used, and there converted into lime, thus saving much trouble and expense in hauling.—*Far. & Gard.*

Teasles.—It is not a little singular that no satisfactory artificial substitute for the teasle has ever been invented, though many have been tried. It is used, as our readers are aware, for raising a regular nap upon cloth; its long barbs being drawn over the cloth repeatedly till they have combed out all the knots, and made it perfectly smooth. Should the barb of the teasle, when in use, become fixed in a knot, or encounter sufficient resistance, it yields or breaks without tearing or injuring the cloth — thus combining pliancy and stiffness to a degree which has not as yet been equalled by any mechanical contrivance for the same object.

According to the Richmond Compiler, the Mining Company of that city have discovered the ore of Busby's mine, Goochland county, to be uncommonly rich and abundant, and increasing as it dips; the pan washings of ore yielded five dollars per lbs. 100. The stock of the company is selling at $70 advance on the original cost of the share.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Extract of a letter from Dr Thomas White, of Mount Pleasant, to a citizen of Steubenville, (Ohio,) dated

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 13, 1835.

Dear Sir,—Yours came duly to hand; and in reply, I am happy to inform you that I have succeeded very well; and am fully convinced that the culture and manufacture of silk, will before long, become one of the most important pursuits that have ever claimed the attention of our citizens. In my view there are three reasons why it should become so.

1st. It must, and will most inevitably become a great source of wealth to all who turn their attention to it, especially to the farming part of the community, if they can be encouraged to engage in it. To them it will be attended with but little expense to raise the cocoons; a female of an ordinary constitution will be able to tend from 30 to 40,000 worms, which if well fed and properly taken care of, will yield from 10 to 15 bushels of cocoons, for which we will give them from $4 to $4,50 and $5 per bushel, according to quality; or manufacture them into goods agreeably to order. Good cocoons will yield one pound of reeled silk per bushel; each pound will make 12 square yards of good substantial goods, worth from $1 to 1,50 per yard. Thus 30,000 worms will produce ten pounds of silk, or 120 yards of goods; and supposing it takes two thirds to pay for the manufacturer, it will leave the producer forty yards of goods; and counting the labor at one dollar per week (which will be the time employed), will reduce the price of the silk goods to 12 1-2 cents per yard, or $1,50 per pound.

Now, I would ask you, and every farmer in our country, by what means can our females clothe themselves cheaper than by feeding silk worms? I know none. It is only the business of five weeks for a female to provide herself with forty square yards of goods, worth more than one hundred and twenty yards of the best cotton goods she can find in the market — these are no visionary dreams; but practical facts founded upon experience. This season I raised enough for about three hundred yards of silk, which did not cost me more than 12 1-2 cents per yard to raise the cocoons, counting my labor of one hired female and my daughter, each at a dollar a week. It is the tedious process of manufacturing silk, that will, for a time, make it expensive: but this expense falls on the manufacturer, not on the farmer, or silk grower. As it respects the food for the worms, I am unable to see any great superiority that the Italian leaf has over our native leaf. I am inclined to believe that the principal advantage the Italian has over the native is, that these can be brought into quicker use, as they are much more thrifty in their growth than our native trees. I fed mine this season principally from the native tree, and expect to feed as many as one million next season from the same source; my grove of Italian trees being too young to yield much food. Our native tree of the middle size will produce food enough for 3000 worms, or a pound of silk per tree; each tree that a farmer has is worth more to him than two sheep.

At a sale of lands in Northampton last week, several lots of meadow land were sold at $114 *a* 134 for meadow plough land, and $78 1-2 *a* 104 for grass land. This is said to be the highest price ever given for meadow land in Northampton.

SILK ACT.

The following act was passed at the late session of the Legislature of this State.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* as follows:—Section 1. There shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth for every ten pounds weight of cocoons of silk, the produce of silk worms raised within this Commonwealth, the sum of one dollar, and in the same proportion for any larger quantity of cocoons to be paid to the owner of such worms, or his legal representatives.

Section 2. There shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to every person who shall reel or cause to be reeled, and to every person who shall throw or cause to be thrown in this Commonwealth, from cocoons produced from silk worms raised in this Commonwealth, a merchantable silk, capable of being manufactured into the various silk fabrics, or to the legal representatives of such person, one dollar for every pound of silk so reeled and thrown, and fifty cents for every pound of silk, reeled without being thrown.

Section 3. When satisfactory evidence by the oath of the party or otherwise, shall be exhibited to the selectmen of any town in this Commonwealth, that any person, being an inhabitant of such town, is entitled to claim the bounty or bounties provided for in the first and second sections of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof in writing under their hands, stating the quantity of cocoons produced, or of silk reeled or thrown conformably to the provisions of said sections, and that such claimant is entitled to the bounty or bounties therein allowed, and when such certificate shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Governor, with the advice of the Council, is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer therefor.

Section 4. If any person shall claim a bounty more than once for the same cocoons, or silk so reeled or thrown, or obtain any bounty under this act, through fraud or deception, such person shall forfeit to the use of the Commonwealth, a sum not more than one hundred dollars, in addition to the amount of any bounty he may have received, to be recovered by indictment in any court proper to try the same.

Section 5. This act shall take effect in thirty days from the time of passing the same, and continue in force during the term of seven years from the time of its going into operation, and an act entitled 'An Act to encourage the reeling and throwing of Silk,' passed the seventh day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirtyfive be, and the same hereby is, repealed, but nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person entitled to any premium under the said act.

Section 6. The provisions of this act shall not apply to bodies politic and corporate."

Approved by the Governor, 11th April, 1836.

SOIL FOR A GARDEN.—The best soil for a garden is a sandy loam, not less than two feet deep; the earth should not be of a binding nature in summer, nor retentive of rain in winter; but of such a texture, that it can be worked without difficulty in any season of the year. There are few sorts of fruit trees, or esculent vegetables, which require less depth of earth to grow in, than two feet, to bring them to perfection, and the soil of the officinal garden should be three or more feet deep, for if the roots of most plants, when in a state of maturity, be minutely traced, they will be found to penetrate into the earth, in search of food, to the depth of two feet, provided the soil be of a nature to allow it. A garden should be made on land whose bottom is not of a springy wet nature. If this rule can be observed, draining will be unnecessary; for when land is prepared for the growth of fruit trees, and officinal plants, by trenching, manuring, and digging, it is by these means brought into such a porous temperament, that the rains pass through without being detained longer than necessary. If the land of a garden be of too strong a nature, it will be much improved by the admixture of sand.

IRON MOUNTAIN IN MISSOURI.—It appears by a report to Congress, by Mr Featherstonhaugh, that there is actually a mountain of iron in Missouri, of very great dimensions, and capable of yielding more ore than will be wanted from this time to the end of the five hundredth century. In the emphatic and somewhat poetical language of the enthusiastic geologist, it is impossible to estimate its value "by any other terms than those adequate to all a nation's wants." This is pretty broad assertion to be sure, but we feel no disposition to controvert its correctness. We recollect *hearing* of a great deal of fun that was once poked at Mr Jefferson, (we deny being old enough to acknowledge it as contemporaneous history,) for his description of a salt mountain — but there is no mistake about the iron mountain. It is *bona fide*, and will be the making of Missouri; a state which, by the way, is already rich in resources of all sorts — especially in a whole mountain of brass in the person of her senior member of the United States Senate.—*N. Y. Enq.*

NOVEL EJECTION PROCESS.—A short time ago, a cottager, between Thorne and Doncaster, was visited by two bailiffs, who proceeded to mark his effects; the old man recollecting that he had some property outside, went out, and immediately brought in a hive of bees, which he threw into the house, and bid them *mark that!* In a short time had the gratification to see his unwelcome guests take a hasty departure, *sans ceremonie*, through the window covered with bees, in which state they made the best of their ways to their respective homes.—*London paper.*

RAILROAD SPEED AND STEAM POWER.—In the February number of the London Mechanics' Magazine it is stated, that Mr Ranney, "the very intelligent engineer of the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company," has actually contracted with Mr Stephenson for a locomotive engine which will drag a load of 200 tons at the rate of 60 miles per hour! The road is to be built with a view to bear this unprecedented combination of velocity and weight.

SINGULAR.—A whirlwind of sand, says the Havre Journal of 15th Feb., about 5 or 6000 feet circumference, and from 450 to 500 feet in height, formed itself on the road along the coast from Calais to Dunkirk, and took a direction towards the sea, where it burst at the distance of about a league. A small fishing boat was overturned by it, but the crew were happily saved.

GRAFTING.

A great number of different modes of grafting are practised, and minute directions are given in books on gardening for performing the work. The young beginner is generally more bewildered than instructed by the multiplicity of these directions, unless he understands the *rationale*. By reducing the operation in all its modifications to its first principles, it will become greatly simplified, and the necessary particulars for success at once understood.

In order to cause an adhesion between the graft and stock, it is requisite, first, that the sap which flows upwards through the wood, should be able to pass uninterrupted at the place of their junction. *Hence the parts of both must be cut so as to be placed in close contact.* Secondly, it is necessary that the juices, in returning through the liber, (or inner portion of the bark,) should pass uninterrupted from the graft to the stock. *Hence these parts also must be placed exactly in contact.*— Thirdly, it is necessary that the newly formed woody fibres which descend from the buds of the graft, and which serve to connect the two parts together, should pass freely from one part to the other; and also that the *cambium*, or soft substance between the bark and the wood, which serves as food for these young descending fibres, should be continued at this point of junction. *Hence the line of separation between the bark and the wood, should, both in stock and graft, be accurately adjusted.* On the accuracy with which these three parts of the operation are performed, the success mainly depends. And if these are attended to, it is immaterial how great a variety of modes are adopted. The most inexperienced and unskiful hand, if care is taken in these particulars, could scarcely fail.

Although any mode of grafting would succeed if the above precautions were observed, yet convenience generally points out some particular one, adapted to the circumstances of the case. The most expeditious method of performing the operation when small stocks are to be grafted, is by *whip grafting*. This is the mode generally adopted in nurseries. It is performed thus. The stock and the graft are both cut off obliquely, or sloping, so as to leave a cut surface of about an inch in length. The degree of slope should be the same in both, as nearly as the operator can guess. If the cut is made by a single stroke of a sharp knife, the parts may be brought together more closely. Next make a slit in the middle of the cut face of the stock, downwards, about half an inch, and a corresponding one in the graft, upwards. Now by pressing them together, the tongue and slit will mutually lock together.— Then, taking care not to displace them, tie them closely together with bass matting, corn husk, or other soft ligature, apply the plaster, and the work is done. When the graft begins to grow, remove this ligature to prevent its cutting in. Where this mode of grafting is adopted, it is desirable that the stock and the graft be of nearly equal size.

But where the stock is much larger than the graft, *cleft grafting* is most convenient. This is done by first cutting off the stock horizontally with a large knife or saw, and a cleft is then split downwards in it an inch or two in length. The graft is then cut off on both sides in the form of a wedge, of such a shape as to fit as nearly as possible this cleft. The cleft is then kept open by a knife or wedge placed in the opposite side, and the graft, prepared as above, carefully adjusted in it, and then the wedge is withdrawn. The plaster is then applied and the operation is complete. This mode has an advantage over the former in not needing a ligature, the pressure of the jaws of the slit being sufficient to hold the graft to its place. It may be observed, that as the cleft is made lengthwise with the wood, the sap in passing from the stock to the graft flows *laterally* from its vessels, which it will do with nearly the same facility as from the ends.

As a sharp knife for cutting the joining surfaces is absolutely necessary, it is generally most convenient to employ two knives, — one for doing the chief work and in shaping the wood; and the other, exceedingly sharp, merely for paring the surfaces for contact.

In order that the ascending sap may all go to the nourishment of the graft, and not run to waste in other channels, it is important to rub or cut off the buds and sprouts on the stock, especially those near the graft. Many grafts will never grow without it.

Where standard trees have been headed down for new tops, the grafts should be set on the thriftiest shoots, and as near the body of the tree as these can be found; and strict care should be taken to cut away all overshadowing branches in their immediate vicinity. As the grafts increase in size, the old top should be gradually and finally removed.— *Genesee Farmer.*

FLAX.—The culture of Flax has very much diminished, with the decrease of household manufactures, since the establishment of cotton mills, until very little is now used in the domestic way. In some districts, however, the culture is reviving, for the supply of linen or cordage manufactories, of which we are advised of two in Rensselaer, one in Lewis, and one in Jefferson; and also merely for the seed. This seems like killing sheep for their pelts, and throwing away the carcase. The fibre of flax is certainly worth saving; and with the new facilities of rotting, and machinery for cleaning, it is a *profitable* business, as we intend to show in the sequel. Having had questions propounded to us upon this head, by a correspondent in Yates, who proposes to go extensively into the flax culture for the profit on the seed, we will offer some brief remarks upon its culture, and give some illustrations of its being a profitable culture.

The soil adapted to flax is that which contains a large portion of vegetable matter, of a loamy quality, and withal rather moist, though not wet. It is a great exhauster of the soil, if suffered to mature its seed, but less so if pulled green.

The best preparation for flax is a green sward, nicely turned over in the fall, or early in the spring, and harrowed till the surface is perfectly mellow.

The quantity of seed will depend upon the object of culture. If raised for seed only, half a bushel to the acre will suffice; if for the lint only, two bushels are sometimes sown; if for both, an intermediate quantity will answer best. The less seed, within the limits mentioned, the greater will be the product in seed, and less and coarser the product in lint. The seed is always sown broadcast, and always covered with the harrow. The processes of pulling, threshing, &c. are understood by all. If the object is seed, the plants must be mature before they are pulled, which is indicated by the hardened state of the seed vessels, the yellow color of the stems, and the falling off of the leaves. When good *flax* is wanted, pull when the seed has its growth, but not maturity. When wanted for the finest fabrics, as cambrics, &c. pull when it begins to flower. Sow early in May.

The product varies from 300 pounds to half a ton of dressed flax to the acre, and from six to eighteen bushels of seed.

The profits of the crop may in some measure be judged of from the following facts, which we derive from unquestionable authority.

Mr T. S. Knapp, of Brownville, sowed thirty seven acres, partly a grass lay, and partly stubble. His profit upon the crop, after deducting $3 per acre rent, and his labor, was $400, or about $11 per acre.

In 1835, George Brown, Esq. of the same place, sowed twentyfive acres in flax, and realized a nett profit of nearly $500 from the crop.

In the same year, Major Kirby, of the same place, sowed six acres, partly upon stubble, and partly upon green sward, with one ploughing — half a bushel of seed to the acre. The ground was well stocked with Canada thistles, which throve remarkably; yet, notwithstanding, the six acres produced him 108 bushels, 12 pounds seed, and seven tons and three quarters of dressed flax. The proceeds of the crop amounted to . $270
And the culture, pulling and threshing — the rotting being done by the manufacturer — to about 70

Leaving a profit of . $200
— or $33 1-3 per acre.— *Cultivator.*

CHEAP COSMETIC.—What's a cosmetic? Why a cosmetic you must know, is a sort of a preparation to put upon the face, in order to make a smooth and healthy state of the skin. In reality, clean soap suds are an excellent cosmetic, a genuine beautifier of the countenance, provided you have any beauty to begin with. But this is too common, and of course you will find some who seek preparations of a different character, from Eau de Cologne, up, up, up to the grand Imperial *double and twisted* perfume of Allan Fad Laddeen Mahommed's distilled essence of the rainbows. Now as such things are beyond the reach of us farmers, and our daughters, and as some of us may occasionally stand in need of something of the kind to smooth our countenances, we take the liberty of giving you the following recipe of a cosmetic made from Indian meal. We know from long experience, this article is good for the *inside* of the face, and we dare say it will answer a good service outside, at any rate you can try it.

Put upon the fire a pint of soft water; when it boils, stir in as much fine corn meal as will make it the consistency of paste — when cooling, add a spoonful of honey and a little rose water, though these latter articles are not absolutely necessary. Use this paste every time you wash yourselves, say twice a day at least. It will render the skin more healthy and beautiful than the most costly wash you can buy in any city in Christendom.

Mr Ikin, a surgeon of Yorkshire, has published a case of Amaurosis, going to prove, that a person who suffers himself to be in a furious passion, is in absolute danger of becoming blind.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

Indian Corn.—The proper soils for this kind of grain, are the sandy, sandy loam, gravelly loam, and rich red, or dark colored earths, which have but little clay in them. A clover sod, well turned over, after having been well covered with long manure, makes the best preparation for this crop. It will be of service to go over the ground with a roller, and then harrow lengthwise of the furrow, just before planting. All seeds flourish best when put into fresh stirred mould. The time of planting should vary according to the season and part of the country. Dr Deane observed that the right time of planting may be from the first to the third week in May; or a little sooner or later, according to the dryness of the soil, and the forwardness of the spring. The farmers have a rule in this case, said to be borrowed from the Indians, which is, to plant corn when the leaves of the white oak begin to appear. But if much time is likely to be consumed in planting, it will be necessary to begin in the driest part of the field a little earlier than this rule directs. Judge Buel observed, "My rule has been to plant when the apple is bursting its blossom buds, which has generally been between the 12th and 20th of May."

Shell the seed gently by hand that it may not be torn or bruised; and if any corns appear with black eyes, let them be rejected. The preparation of seed for planting has been different by different cultivators; we will give several modes of preparing seed-corn, and the tiller will take his choice. Judge Buel observed, "The enemies to be combated are the wire worm, brown grub, birds and squirrels. Of these, the first and two last prey upon the kernels, and against these tar offers a complete protection. I soak my seed twelve to twenty hours in *hot* water, in which is dissolved a few ounces of crude saltpetre, and then add (say to eight quarts of seed) half a pint of tar, previously warmed, and diluted with a quart of warm water. The mass is well stirred, the corn taken out, and as much plaster added as will adhere to the grain. This impregnates, and partially coats the seed with tar. The experience of years will warrant me in confidently recommending this as a protection for the seed."

A writer for *Goodsell's Genesee Farmer*, with the signature W. T. W., recommends wetting seed corn with soft soap, and rolling it in plaster, and gives the details of an experiment which tested the utility of the practice.

A solution of copperas in water has been recommended as forming a good preparation for seed corn. Mr J. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, in a communication published in the N E Farmer, vol. x, p. 331, stated as follows:—"Last year I soaked our seed corn in very strong copperas water, as near as I can recollect from twentyfour to thirtysix hours; every kernel was made as black as charcoal; the man who planted the corn called me a fool, and said it would never vegetate. But every hill planted came up well, and during its growth excited the remarks of all who saw it, as being the most even field of corn they ever saw. Not one hill in the whole seven acres was injured by worms; and we had often in previous years been compelled to replant several times, when it had been cut down by the worms. We had over sixty bushels to the acre."

With regard to the sort of corn to be planted, there is much to choose. The Hon. Samuel Lathrop, in an article published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 185, states, that he had procured a sort of corn of Judge Buel, which was about a fortnight earlier than that commonly used, which, he observes, "I think will prove a valuable species to those who wish to sow their land with wheat. In ordinary seasons, it will have become sufficiently ripe for harvest by the middle of September. It is a species of the twelve-rowed corn, but the growth of stalk is very small, compared with the twelve-rowed corn which I have been accustomed to plant — not exceeding one half the weight, of course the exhaustion required to sustain an equal number of stalks is much less. This species of corn will bear planting much thicker than any other kind of field corn which I have ever cultivated. I this year [1834] planted the hills three feet apart in both directions, intending to have three stalks in each hill. But it may be planted three feet by two and a half, and then the ground will not be more shaded than it is with the corn generally raised here, when planted in squares of three and a half feet. The ears set low on the stalk, grow of a good size, and the grain is heavy. I think it is as valuable for use as any other kind of this grain; and from the fact that it will bear planting so thick, I believe that I can secure a larger product than from any other that I have ever tried. But the circumstance that gives it its chief excellence in my estimation, arises from the fact that I can gather my corn in season for the sowing of wheat. In the most unfavorable season, the wheat may be sown in September, and in very favorable seasons, early in that month."

Capt. Coffin, of Newburyport, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., page 282, gives an account of the culture of an early sort of corn, received from the Hon. O. Fiske, of Worcester. Capt. Coffin observed, that "Early in May the corn arrived to hand. On the 14th same month, I had about half a peck of it, after being soaked two or three days in a saturated solution of copperas, planted on less than half an acre of inverted sward, broken up for the purpose. It was manured in the holes, was hoed twice with very little hilling in either operation. It was in spindle and ear the first of July, fit for boiling about the 15th to the 20th of the same month, and was harvested the middle of September; and immediately husked out, measuring fortyfive bushels in the ear, being more than ninety bushels to the acre. The stalk is very small and ran seldom higher than four to five feet. The ear is small and not long, but the kernel is set very compactly on the cob; is good for boiling green, excellent in bread, and very useful to the farmer on account of its early arrival at maturity; and would have been much more productive had it been planted two and a half by three feet distant, instead of three and a half by four, and some even more distant.

"I also made an experiment the last year with another kind, (the spindle corn presented me by a friend,) which has a very small but exceedingly long cob, running from nine to over fifteen inches in length, is eight rowed, of a fine bright yellow color, very productive and excellent for bread, and was harvested ripe before the frost of last season [1834], and the last season it is well known was not one of the most favorable season for the growth of that article."

One of the most important improvements in the culture of corn consists in planting from four to six times the usual quantity of seed; and, at the first hoeing, pulling up all but the proper number of plants, leaving to form the crop none but the most healthy. The additional quantity of seed will cost but little, and the labor of pulling up all but three or four of the strongest plants is much more than repaid by the increased product.—The seed should be covered with clear mould, and not too deep.

A handful of unleached ashes, or a mixture of about equal parts of ashes and plaster put on each hill, immediately after planting, will be useful, not only to nourish and stimulate the young plants, but as a preservative against the cut worm.

An excellent article on the culture of Indian corn, by Capt. Chandler, was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii., p. 291. This should be read with care by every cultivator before he commences the raising of his corn crop.

(For the New England Farmer.)

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Dr Jackson delivered his third lecture on Geology on Thursday evening, at the Odeon, before a numerous and intelligent audience, on the origin and distribution of Coal. He stated that all fossil plants of coal regious belong to genera similar to those now flourishing under the tropics; but they are of different species from any now existing on the face of the earth. He supposes that a very different condition of the globe prevailed in its early history from its present state, and that causes then prevailed which have now ceased to act, and have caused a corresponding difference in the vegetation. Those who have travelled in the islands of the tropical regions, and the warm and luxuriant islands of the two Indies, can form some idea of the flora of the primitive world. The genera of most of the fossil plants may there be observed, growing and shading the burning soil with their broad leaves and spreading branches. It was from such vegetables he said that coal was formed. In accounting for the situation of these plants in the northern temperate and frozen regions of the globe, he remarked, that a sudden change of the earth's axis might have caused a difference in the mean annual temperature of those regions which must have formerly existed under a tropical climate, or that those regions of the earth were formerly heated to a high degree by the internal fires, and have gradually cooled down to its present temperature, so that at some remote period they were susceptible of producing tropical vegetation.

As coal is always found associated with considerable quantities of fossil plants, it is a presumptive proof that it is of vegetable origin; and when we examine the coal itself with a microscope we can distinctly see the vegetable fibres of which it is composed; and it is remarkable, that in comparing different coals with peat, that there appears to be a regular gradation between that substance and anthracite. A bed of peat has been discovered on Cape Cod near Chatham, covered with sand to the depth of sixty feet, which bears a close resemblance to bituminous coal.

Some other facts, drawn from this interesting lecture, we are compelled to defer till our next for want of space.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—So great has been the interest taken in the silk business, almost every farmer having engaged in it, more or less, that all the stock of White Mulberry seed and Morus Multicaulis trees have been taken from the market. There are no Morus trees for sale in the country, to our knowledge, excepting those advertised by the editor of the Hampshire Gazette and Wm. Prince & Sons, of Long Island; and the stock that they may have on hand cannot be very large. Those that designed to set out the Chinese Mulberry this spring must wait until fall, when there will be an abundance of them in the country. Many gentlemen have undertaken to import the trees from France, and the price of them will probably be essentially reduced.

☞ The business of the New England Seed Store and N. E. Farmer will be conducted as heretofore, in the name of GEORGE C. BARRETT, to whose address all orders, &c. may be directed until further notice.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, May 2, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 230 Beef Cattle, 10 pair Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 28 Sheep, and 445 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were well supported, except for extra quality, which did not sell so high on account of the warm weather. A few extra were taken at 46s a 47s. We quote first quality at 38s a 41s 6d; third quality 34s 6d a 37s 6d.

Working Oxen. We notice a few sales at $52, 65, 75, and 82.

Cows and Calves. Sales at $23, 25 and 27.

Sheep. A few were sold at $6 each, a few at 9 each and two at 20 each.

Swine. Several lots to peddle were taken at 8 1-2 for Sows, and 9 1-2 for Barrows. At retail, 9 and 10: small shoats, 1-2 cent less.

In this market the Hide, Tallow, and Quarters are weighed, and the Head, Feet, Tripe, and Liver are thrown in.

Horses. Several sales were effected; prices unknown; quite a number fresh from the country and fine arrived in the afternoon, and will probably remain until next week.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject.

May 4.

FOR SALE,

25 bushels of the St Helena Potatoes.

Cambridgeport, May 4.

FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP.

For sale, a valuable imported Buck and Ewe, and three Ewes, one and two years old. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

may 4.

TRUE AND GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, a few packages of the true Morus Multicaulis, raised in France, and warranted of the growth of 1835. may 4.

WANTED,

500,000 Cucumbers for pickling.

30,000 Mangoes.

100 Bushels Beans, for which a fair price will be paid Delivered in Boston in the months of August and September next. Inquire at this office. 4tis apri 6.

MILCH COWS.

A very liberal price will be paid for two milch cows with calves by their side, if offered before the 10th of May to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, April 18.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13

8000 MULBERRY TREES.

Upwards of 8000 White Mulberry Trees. (Morus Alba,) four years old, now standing in Danvers, and will be sold low, as they are to be removed in a few days. Apply to Mr BARRETT, at New England Farmer Office, or to JOHN M. IVES, in Salem, Mass. april 13.

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica*. A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough strong, and elastic of all the woods; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

—ALSO—

COCKSPUR, OR NEW CASTLE THORNS FOR HEDGES. A new supply of this beautiful plant is just received and may now be had if applied for soon. Hedges of this plant have been proved by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and these, during 17 years, have never been annoyed by the destructive borer. Plants young, and worth $10 a 1000 Orders sent by mail, post paid, will be promptly executed.

April 20. 5st.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, our annual supply of Sweet Potato Slips, from New Jersey, which will be sold for $1 per peck. Orders must be sent in soon.

April 27. 2t

Seeds for 1836.

FOR sale a the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer Office

200 bushels finest Early Peas;
200 " Large Marrowfat do;
50 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50 " other varieties;
100 " Best Garden Beans;
" Dwarf and Pale, Early and Late, do;
500 lbs. superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100 " Early Turnip " " "
300 " Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250 " Fine Long Orange Carrot;
50 " Early Horn, do;
200 " Common Cucumber;
150 " Long Green, do.;
100 " Early and Head Lettuces;
50 " Pure White Portugal Onion;
500 " Silver Skin "
1000 " Large Deep Red, "
200 " Large Dutch Parsnip;
150 " Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
100 " Long Salmon;
50 " Turnip Radishes;
50 " Spinach;
100 " Early Scallop Squash;
100 " " Long "
100 " Long Winter, do;
25 " Salsafy;
100 " Early White Dutch Turnip;
500 " English
200 " Ruta Baga,
200 " Mangel Wurtzel *for Cattle.*

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds*, of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial* and *Perennial* Flower Seeds.

Grass Seeds, *Wholesale & Retail.*

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from Market prices.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, &c. will be supplied, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, *Agricultural Warehouse.*

BELLADONNA LILIES,

Extra large and fresh, just received at the N. E. Seed Store

April 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.		barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,		bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,		barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.		"	10 25	11 75
prime,		"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	27	29
Butter store, No. 1		"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	46	50
southern, geese,		"	42	45
Flax, American,		"	9	10
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	8 37	8 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,		"	7 75	7 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow none.		bushel		1 00
southern flat yellow		"	94	97
white,		"	88	90
Rye, northern,		"	1 25	1 25
Barley,		"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	60	70
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,		"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,		"	24 00	27 00
Honey,		gallon		
Hops, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	16	18
southern, 1st sort,		"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 17	1 20
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess		"		
bone, middlings, scarce,		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel		3 87
Red Top,		"	75	80
Red Clover, northern		pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,		cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces.		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.		"		50
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	58	60
1st Lambs,		"	50	53
2d do.		"	40	41
3d do.		"	30	35
1st Spinning,		"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	18
southern, and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	19
Potatoes,	bushel	33	37
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS &C.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, have received five collections of Dahlias, from Europe, selected from the most celebrated establishments there, and comprising the very elite of all that have been brought into notice there during the last two years These will be furnished at the most moderate rates. Of the older varieties, they have a great stock, comprising a great number of choice varieties that are yet sold at high rates elsewhere, but which we now offer at $3, 4, and 5 per dozen, according to the kinds. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders for Trees, Plants, or for Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, will receive the utmost attention.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

April 13. 2t

MISCELLANY.

(For the New England Farmer.)

TO MAY MORNING:

IN HONOR OF THE FAIR.

Let others greet, dear May, thy bland approach,
And make their congees to thy liveried coach.
I, lovelier smiles than nature's chaplet shows,
Count in the cheeks which emulate the rose.
I, more harmonious sounds than wake the grove,
Hear in the voice of her, whose voice is love—
No petals lav'd in morn's ambrosial haze,
Delight me, when on dimpled charms I gaze—
May the first thoughts each lais imparts today,
Approve my tribute to the first of May.

* * *

(From the N. Y. Knickerbocker.)

THE BREATH OF SPRING.

How blessedly it steals my lattice through!
From the 'sweet South' it comes, where Summer weaves
Eternal garlands. Laugh, ye waters blue—
Rejoicing burst, ye bud-imprisoned leaves!
Ye blossoms—Nature's censers—ope and fling
Your incense forth, on the first breath of Spring!

Sweet wooer of the flowers!—thy kiss of balm
Shall wake them, blushing, to the shower and beam:
Through wood and vale thou wendest like a charm,
Mantling each slope, and fringing every stream:
O'er quickened pastures bound the frolic herd,
And all things living seem with rapture stirred.

Nature's elixir!—the exulting earth,
Drinking thy freshness, is no longer sere,
And, in the glory of its vernal birth,
Seems but coeval with the opening year.
Who could believe six thousand years had flown,
Since Spring's first garland in her lap was thrown?

Welcome—most welcome! Now no longer creeps
The half-chilled blood reluctant thro' each vein,
But with wild glee my weakened heart upleaps,
As springs the troutlet to the summer rain:
And forth my spirit sends its greeting lay,
As Memnon's harp its tones at blush of day.

A world of wings is bursting from the brake,
And twinkling, darting, soaring through the air:
Love's dimples circling in the silver lake,
Tell that thy pinion light is dallying there:
While a soft film of warm and dreamy haze—
Half beams, half mist—o'er dell and mountain plays.

Sweet courier of May!—sent forth to dress
With leaves the bowers she soon shall beautify,
E'en as man's spirit o'er life's wilderness
Sends Hope to vivify futurity,
I would that like thee I the world might rove,
Enkindling all things into life and love!

Our least sensations are a mystery,
Feeding that mightier mystery—the mind!
In fancy, now, a far-off shore I see;
There seems a fragrance on the wings, sweet wind,
Like the young violet's when its leaves expand
In the green valleys of my native land!

And lo! uprise, of that sweet odor born,
My cottage-home, and its far-shadowing trees—
The leaping rivulet, the daisied lawn,
And cowslip'd meadow—beautiful are these!
And though they be but phantoms of the mind,
I thank thee for their presence, gentle wind.

'Where was your faith before Fox's time?' said a pugnacious sectarian to an honest Quaker; 'Where, I fear, thine never was, friend: in the Scriptures.'

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES IN PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—Abundant examples might be cited of cases where the remarks of experienced artists, or even ordinary workmen, have led to the discovery of natural qualities, elements, or combinations, which have proved of the highest importance. Thus, (to give an instance,) a soap manufacturer remarks, that the residuum of his ley, when exhausted of the alkali, for which he employs it, produces a corrosion of his copper boiler, for which he cannot account. He puts it into the hands of a scientific chemist for analysis, and the result is the discovery of one of the most singular and important chemical elements, *iodine*. The properties of this, being studied, are found to occur most appositely, in illustration and support of a variety of new, curious, and instructive views, then gaining ground in chemistry, and thus exercise a marked influence over the whole body of that science. Curiosity is excited; the origin of the new substance is traced to the sea-plants, from whose ashes the principal ingredient of soap is obtained, and, ultimately, to the sea water itself. It is hence hunted through nature, discovered in salt mines and springs, and pursued into all bodies which have a marine origin; among the rest, into sponge. A medical practitioner (Dr Coindet, of Geneva,) then calls to mind a reputed remedy for the cure of one of the most grievous and unsightly disorders to which the human species is subject, the *goitre*, [large wens or swellings about the neck and throat,] which infests the inhabitants of mountainous districts, to an extent that in this favored land we have, happily, no experience of, and which was said to have been originally cured by the ashes of burnt sponge. Led by this indication, he tries the effect of iodine on that complaint, and the result establishes the extraordinary fact, that this singular substance, taken as a medicine, acts with the utmost promptitude and energy on *goitre*, dissipating the largest and most inveterate in a short time, and acting (of course, like all medicines, even the most approved, with occasional failures,) as a specific, or natural antagonist against that odious deformity.

In needle manufactories, the workmen who point the needles are constantly exposed to excessive minute particles of steel, which fly from the grindstones, and mix, though imperceptible to the eye, as the finest dust in the air, and are inhaled with their breath. The effect, though imperceptible on a short exposure, yet being constantly repeated from day to day, produces a constitutional irritation dependent on the tonic properties of the steel, which is sure to terminate in pulmonary consumption; insomuch that persons employed in this kind of work, used scarcely ever to attain the age of forty years. In vain was it attempted to purify the air, before its entry into the lungs, by gauzes, or linen guards; the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients, till some ingenious person bethought him of that wonderful power, which every child who searches for its mother's needle with a magnet, or admires the motions of a few steel-filings on a sheet of paper held above it, sees in exercise. Masks of magnetized steel-wire are now constructed and adapted to the faces of the workmen. By these, the air is not merely *strained* but *searched* in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom arrested and removed.

Who would have conceived that *linen rags* were capable of producing more than their own weight of *sugar*, by the simple agency of one of the cheapest and most abundant acids, the sulphuric? That *dry bones* could be a magazine of nutriment, capable of preservation for years, and ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life, on the application of that powerful agent, steam, which enters so largely into all our processes, or of an acid at once cheap and durable? That *saw-dust* itself is susceptible of conversion into a substance bearing no remote analogy to bread; and though certainly less palatable than that of flour, yet no way disagreeable, and both wholsome and digestible, as well as highly nutritive?—*Sir John Herschell's Nat. Phil.*

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expence; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

March 16. tf.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, in NEWTON, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road*.

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size of all the productions here cultivated continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000, covering compactly about 20 acres.

Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears,—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.—

8000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

All orders left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

March 7.

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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